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Agenda item 20 (b)

Sustainable development: follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.26

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados,² the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,⁶

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

³ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See resolution S-22/2, annex.



Taking into account all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000, 57/261 of 20 December 2002, 59/230 of 22 December 2004, 61/197 of 20 December 2006 and 63/214 of 19 December 2008,

Taking into account also the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁷

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁸

Recalling also the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,⁹ and the protocols thereto, which contain the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,¹⁰ which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity¹¹ as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora¹² and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands,¹³

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,¹⁴

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile and socially and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

⁷ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States*, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁸ See resolution 60/1.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹² Available from www.cites.org.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 996, No. 14583.

¹⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystems,

Recognizing also that the Caribbean has been shown to be the most tourism-dependent region in the world relative to its size,

Noting that the Caribbean Sea, when compared to all other large marine ecosystems, is surrounded by the largest number of countries in the world,

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the effort of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the wider Caribbean Sea region and, in so doing, to promote integrated management of the wider Caribbean Sea region in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the States members of the Association of Caribbean States to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, and recognizing in this regard the firm commitment by Heads of State and Government of the Association to take the steps necessary to ensure the recognition of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, without prejudice to relevant international law,

Taking note of the creation by the Association of Caribbean States of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and welcoming its ongoing work,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Recognizes that the Caribbean Sea is an area of unique biodiversity and a highly fragile ecosystem that requires relevant regional and international development partners to work together to develop and implement regional initiatives to promote the sustainable conservation and management of coastal and marine resources, including, inter alia, the consideration of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law;*

2. *Takes note of the efforts of the Caribbean States and the work undertaken by the Caribbean Sea Commission of the Association of Caribbean States, including, inter alia, the development of their concept of the designation of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, and invites the international community to support such efforts;*

3. *Welcomes the plan of action adopted by the Caribbean Sea Commission, including its scientific and technical components and governance and outreach components, and invites the international community and the United Nations system to support, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to implement the plan of action;*

4. *Welcomes also the resources provided by some donors to support the work of the Caribbean Sea Commission, and invites the international community to continue and enhance its support, as appropriate, to the Commission, including through, inter alia, the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technical support, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, and the sharing of experience in the areas of the work of the Commission;*

5. *Recognizes the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;*

6. *Calls upon the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;*

7. *Invites the Association of Caribbean States to submit a report to the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, for consideration during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;*

8. *Calls upon all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of*

the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

9. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes and to meet the principles of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;¹⁵

10. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹¹ to develop national, regional and international programmes to halt the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves;

11. *Invites* Member States and intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols concerning the management, protection and sustainable utilization of Caribbean Sea resources and in implementing them effectively;

12. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively the national and regional activities of the Caribbean States towards the promotion of the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources;

13. *Expresses deep concern* about the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the wider Caribbean region in recent years;

14. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

15. *Acknowledges* the pivotal role of the Association of Caribbean States in regional dialogue and in the consolidation of a wider Caribbean cooperation zone in the field of disaster risk reduction, as well as the importance of the international community in deepening existing cooperation and consolidating new initiatives with that regional mechanism within the context of the outcomes of the High-level Conference on Disaster Reduction of the Association of Caribbean States, held in Saint-Marc, Haiti, from 14 to 16 November 2007, and the plan of action approved by the Ministerial Council of the Association upon the recommendation of the Conference;

16. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders to consider training programmes for the development of a human resource capacity at different levels and to develop research aimed at enhancing the food security of Caribbean countries, as well as the sustainable management of renewable marine and coastal resources;

¹⁵ *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

17. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-seventh session, under the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area within the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations.

A/C.2/65/

L.47



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Agenda item 23 (b)

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur of the Committee, Mr. Paul Empole (Democratic Republic of the Congo), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.8

Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/201 of 23 December 2003, 60/208 of 22 December 2005, 61/212 of 20 December 2006, 62/204 of 19 December 2007, 63/228 of 19 December 2008 and 64/214 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹

Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,²

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² Resolution 65/1.

Recalling the Almaty Declaration³ and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,⁴

Recalling also its resolution 63/2 of 3 October 2008, by which it adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Taking note of the Ezulwini Declaration adopted at the Third Meeting of Trade Ministers of Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Swaziland on 21 and 22 October 2009,

Taking note also of the communiqué of the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters on 24 September 2010,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks continue to impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Expressing its concern that inadequate transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructures remain a major obstacle to trade and inhibit growth in landlocked developing countries,

Expressing support to those landlocked developing countries that are emerging from conflict, with a view to enabling them to rehabilitate and reconstruct, as appropriate, political, social and economic infrastructure and assisting them in achieving their development priorities in accordance with the goals and targets of the Almaty Programme of Action,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for establishing effective transit systems rests with the landlocked and transit developing countries,

Reaffirming that the Almaty Programme of Action constitutes a fundamental framework for genuine partnerships between landlocked and transit developing countries and their development partners at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels,

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;⁵*

2. *Reaffirms the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law;*

³ *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), annex II.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex I.

⁵ A/65/215.

3. *Also reaffirms* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Calls upon* landlocked and transit development countries to take all appropriate measures, as set out in the Declaration of the high-level meeting of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action,⁶ to speed up the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, and calls upon the landlocked developing countries to take greater ownership of the Almaty Programme of Action by further mainstreaming it into their national development strategies;

5. *Calls upon* development partners and multilateral and regional financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit developing countries with appropriate, substantial and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance, particularly in the form of grants or concessionary loans, for the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

6. *Reaffirms* its full commitment to urgently address the special development needs of and challenges faced by the landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,³ as contained in its Declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action;⁶

7. *Acknowledges* that landlocked and transit developing countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America have strengthened their policy and governance reform efforts and that development partners, including international financial and development institutions, have paid greater attention to the establishment of efficient transit systems;

8. *Notes with concern* that, despite the progress made in implementing the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, landlocked developing countries continue to be marginalized from international trade and face challenges in their efforts to establish efficient transit transport systems, which prevent them from fully harnessing the potential of trade as an engine of sustained economic growth and development to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Invites* Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, multilateral financial and development institutions and bilateral partners to speed up further implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the Declaration on the midterm review in order to support the landlocked developing countries to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in a better coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communication and energy infrastructure, so as to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes;

⁶ Resolution 63/2.

10. *Expresses concern* that the economic growth and social well-being of landlocked developing countries remain highly vulnerable to external shocks and to the multiple challenges the international community faces, and invites the international community to assist landlocked developing countries in strengthening their resilience and protecting the advances made towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action;

11. *Recognizes* the challenges presented by land degradation, desertification, deforestation and climate change, the negative impact that they have on each other and the potential benefits of mutually addressing those problems and their impact on the availability of food and water, and calls on the international community to continue to enhance support for the efforts of the landlocked developing countries to address these challenges in an integrated manner, as appropriate;

12. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the regional commissions, as well as relevant research institutions and pertinent international organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries, as appropriate, to conduct studies in order to provide a better understanding of the implications of climate change for landlocked developing countries and to make recommendations in that regard;

13. *Underscores* the importance of international trade and trade facilitation as one of the priorities of the Almaty Programme of Action, notes that the ongoing negotiations of the World Trade Organization on trade facilitation are particularly important for landlocked developing countries to gain a more efficient flow of goods and services as well as improved international competitiveness resulting from lower transaction costs, and calls upon the international community to ensure that the agreement on trade facilitation in the final outcome of the Doha Round fulfils the objective of lowering transaction costs, inter alia, by reducing transport time and enhancing certainty in transborder trade;

14. *Calls upon* development partners to effectively implement the Aid for Trade initiative, giving adequate consideration to the special needs and requirements of the landlocked developing countries, including capacity-building for the formulation of trade policies, participation in trade negotiations and implementation of trade facilitation measures, as well as the diversification of export products through private sector involvement, including the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, with a view to increasing the competitiveness of the products of landlocked developing countries in export markets;

15. *Recognizes* that the economies of many landlocked developing countries are still reliant on a few export commodities, which often have low value addition and encourages the international community to enhance efforts to support landlocked developing countries in diversifying their economic base, encourage, on mutually agreed terms, the transfer of technologies related to transit transport systems, including information and communications technology and enhance value addition to their exports through development of their productive capacities;

16. *Encourages* the further strengthening of South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as cooperation among subregional and regional organizations, in support of the efforts of landlocked and transit developing countries towards achieving the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

17. *Recognizes* that broader and more effective cooperation among landlocked developing countries and between landlocked and transit developing countries is necessary to ensure a harmonized approach to the design, implementation and monitoring of trade and transport facilitation policy reforms across borders;

18. *Underscores* the prominent role that foreign direct investment plays in accelerating development and poverty reduction through employment, transfer of managerial and technological know-how and non-debt-creating flows of capital, and recognizes the considerable role and potential of private sector involvement in infrastructure development for transport, telecommunications and utilities for landlocked developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and invites other international organizations, including the World Bank, the regional development banks, the World Customs Organization, the World Trade Organization, regional economic integration organizations and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, to further integrate the Almaty Programme of Action into their relevant programmes of work, taking full account of the Declaration on the midterm review, and encourages them to continue, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport and trade facilitation;

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made by development partners and the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, in providing infrastructure development and connectivity and the integration of regional rail and road networks, and in strengthening the legal frameworks of landlocked developing and transit developing countries;

21. *Encourages* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States to continue to ensure coordinated follow-up to and effective monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to step up its advocacy efforts directed towards raising international awareness and mobilizing resources, as well as to further develop cooperation and coordination with organizations within the United Nations system in order to ensure the timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

22. *Welcomes* the progress made since the establishment of the international think tank for the landlocked developing countries in Ulaanbaatar to enhance analytical capability within landlocked developing countries and to promote the exchange of experiences and best practices needed to maximize their coordinated efforts for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals, takes note, in that regard, of the endorsement of the multilateral agreement on the establishment of the international

think tank for landlocked developing countries by the Ninth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, and invites the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, Member States, and relevant international and regional organizations, to assist the landlocked developing countries in implementing the activities of the international think tank;

23. *Encourages* development partners, including international financial and development institutions, as well as private entities, to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;³

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session an analytical report on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action and the Declaration on the midterm review;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation".



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Agenda item 18 (b)

Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial
system and development

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Eric
Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution
A/C.2/65/L.3**

International financial system and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled “Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity”, as well as its resolutions 57/241 of 20 December 2002, 58/202 of 23 December 2003, 59/222 of 22 December 2004, 60/186 of 22 December 2005, 61/187 of 20 December 2006, 62/185 of 19 December 2007, 63/205 of 19 December 2008 and 64/190 of 21 December 2009,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ and its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,² and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),³

Recalling further the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02/II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03/II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008.⁴

Recalling the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome,⁵

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,⁶

Recognizing the work undertaken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development, and taking note of its progress report,⁷

Taking note of the decisions taken at the 2010 spring and annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank,

Expressing deep concern over the ongoing adverse impacts, particularly on development, of the world financial and economic crisis, the worst since the Great Depression, and recognizing that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven,

Stressing in this regard the need to address the long-standing systemic fragilities and imbalances highlighted by the global crisis, and the need for continuing efforts to reform and strengthen the international financial system,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, including to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common ends, and reiterating the need to strengthen the leadership role of the United Nations in promoting development,

Reiterating that the international financial system should support sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and hunger and poverty eradication efforts in developing countries, while allowing for the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development,

Stressing the importance of commitment to ensuring sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development,

Recognizing the continued importance of good governance along with national ownership of policies and strategies, and recalling the commitment to promoting effective and efficient economic and financial institutions at all levels, which are key determinants of long-term, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development, as well as to accelerating the collective recovery from the crisis, including through improved transparency, eradication of corruption and strengthened governance,

⁴ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁵ Resolution 63/303, annex.

⁶ See resolution 65/1.

⁷ A/64/884.

Stressing that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, reiterating in this regard the importance of promoting global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, and reiterating also that, to this effect, the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, finding a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Commission of Experts on Reforms of the International Monetary and Financial System convened by the President of the sixty-third session of the General Assembly,⁸

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁹

2. *Recognizes* the urgent need to enhance the coherence, governance and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness in order to complement national development efforts to ensure sustained economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges posed by the financial and economic crisis, in order to ensure a full return to growth with quality jobs, to reform and strengthen financial systems and to create strong, sustainable and balanced global growth;

4. *Reaffirms* that global economic growth and a stable international financial system, inter alia, can support the capacity of developing countries to achieve their national policy objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of cooperative and coordinated efforts by all countries and institutions to cope with the risks of financial instability;

5. *Notes* that the United Nations, on the basis of its universal membership and legitimacy, provides a unique and key forum to discuss international economic issues and their impact on development, and reaffirms that the United Nations is well positioned to participate in various reform processes aimed at improving and strengthening the effective functioning of the international financial system and architecture, while recognizing that the United Nations and the international financial institutions have complementary mandates which make the coordination of their actions crucial;

6. *Recalls*, in this regard, the resolve to strengthen the coordination of the United Nations system and multilateral financial, trade and development institutions so as to support economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide, on the basis of a clear understanding of and respect for their mandates and governance structures;

⁸ See A/63/838.

⁹ A/65/189.

7. *Stresses* that the economic and financial crisis has highlighted the need for reform and added new impetus to ongoing international discussions on the reform of the international financial system and architecture, including on issues related to mandate, scope, governance, responsiveness and development orientation, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages continued open, inclusive and transparent dialogue;

8. *Recalls* that countries must have the necessary flexibility to implement counter-cyclical measures and to pursue tailored and targeted responses to the crisis, and calls for a streamlining of conditionalities to ensure that they are timely, tailored and targeted and support developing countries in the face of financial, economic and development challenges;

9. *Notes*, in this regard, the recent improvement of the lending framework of the International Monetary Fund through, inter alia, streamlined conditions and the creation of more flexible instruments such as a flexible credit line, while also noting that new and ongoing programmes should not contain unwarranted procyclical conditionalities;

10. *Reaffirms* the need to address the often expressed concern regarding the extent of representation of developing countries in the major standard-setting bodies, therefore welcomes, as a step in the right direction, the expansion of the membership in the Financial Stability Forum, re-established in 2009 as the Financial Stability Board, and in the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, as well as their increased outreach to non-members, and encourages the major standard-setting bodies to further review their membership while enhancing their effectiveness, with a view to expanding the representation of developing countries as appropriate;

11. *Recognizes* the role of private capital flows in mobilizing financing for development, stresses the challenges posed by excessive short-term capital inflows to many developing countries, and encourages further review of the benefits and disadvantages of macro-prudential measures available to mitigate the impact of volatile capital flows, and requests the Secretary-General to take this into account in preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Notes* that developing countries can seek to negotiate, as a last resort, on a case-by-case basis and through existing frameworks, agreements on temporary debt standstills between debtors and creditors in order to help to mitigate the adverse impacts of the crisis and stabilize macroeconomic developments;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, takes note of recent important decisions on reform of the Bretton Woods institutions' governance structures, quotas and voting rights, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reaffirms the need to continue the reform of the governance of these institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

14. *Calls*, in this regard, for the swift implementation of the reform in the voting power of developing countries and countries in transition in the World Bank, as endorsed by the Development Committee in its communiqué of 25 April 2010, and of the decision taken by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund on 5 November 2010 on quotas, voting shares and governance;

15. *Notes* that allocations of special drawing rights have contributed to increased global liquidity, and that there are discussions on policy options to

promote long-term stability and the proper functioning of the international monetary system, including the potential role of special drawing rights and the complementary role of various regional arrangements therein, and requests the Secretary-General to take this into account in preparing his report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Recognizes* that effective, inclusive multilateral surveillance should be at the centre of crisis prevention efforts and stresses the need to strengthen surveillance of economic policies of countries with major financial centres and their impact, inter alia, on international interest rates, exchange rates and capital flows, including private and public financing in developing countries;

17. *Stresses* the critical need for making regulation and supervision more effective, especially with respect to all major financial centres, instruments and actors, including systemically important financial institutions, credit rating agencies and hedge funds, and takes note of the efforts under way in this regard, including those of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the Financial Stability Board, and stresses, while recognizing different national starting points and circumstances, the importance of global regulatory convergence in order to prevent regulatory arbitrage, and the global implementation of standards;

18. *Invites* the international financial and banking institutions to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments made by the private sector should maximize the use of strict, objective and transparent parameters, which can be facilitated by high-quality data and analysis, and encourages relevant development institutions, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to continue their work on the issue, including its potential impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the multilateral, regional and subregional development banks and development funds to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, including through coordinated action, as appropriate, and stresses that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions can add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, thus enhancing their ownership and overall efficiency, and in this regard welcomes recent capital increases at multilateral regional development banks and encourages efforts to ensure that subregional development banks are adequately funded;

20. *Encourages* enhanced regional and subregional cooperation, including through regional and subregional development banks, commercial and reserve currency arrangements and other regional and subregional initiatives;

21. *Stresses* the need to continuously improve standards of corporate and public sector governance, including those related to accounting, auditing and measures to ensure transparency, noting the disruptive effects of inadequate policies;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".



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Sixty-fifth session
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Agenda item 20
Sustainable development

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on
draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28**

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹ and Agenda 21,² the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,⁴ the Mauritius Declaration⁵ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁶ the Millennium Declaration,⁷ and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁸

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.L.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ *Report of the Global Conference on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.L.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.H.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁵ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.H.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

⁶ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁷ See resolution 55/2.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.



Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,⁹ which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰ as an important instrument in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity,

Recalling also biodiversity-related conventions and organizations, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region,

Recognizing the role of national legislation in the context of the protection of coral reefs and related ecosystems within national jurisdictions,

Recalling its annual resolutions on oceans and the Law of the sea and on sustainable fisheries, including resolution 61/105, as well as resolution 64/73 on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind of 7 December 2009, resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, resolution 63/214 of 19 December 2008, entitled "Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations", resolution 64/203 of 21 December 2009 on the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant resolutions,

Noting the Manado Ocean Declaration adopted by the World Ocean Conference on 14 May 2009 and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of 1995,

Noting also the work of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on marine and coastal biodiversity, in particular on coral reefs and related ecosystems, and the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held from 18 to 29 October 2010 in Nagoya Japan, including in relation to the updating and revision of the strategic plan for the post-2010 period,

Noting further the request of the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to prepare, subject to the availability of financial resources, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the specific workplan on coral bleaching, adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/5,

Recognizing that millions of the world's inhabitants depend on the health of coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development as they are a primary source of food and income, add to communities' aesthetic and cultural dimensions and also provide for protection from storms, tsunamis and coastal erosion,

⁹ Ibid., vol. 1833, No. 31363.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Expressing grave concern about the adverse impact of climate change and ocean acidification on the health and survival of coral reefs and related ecosystems around the world, including through sea-level rise, increase in the severity and incidence of coral bleaching, rising sea surface temperature and higher storm intensity, combined with the synergistic negative effects of waste run-off, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, alien invasive species and coral mining,

Maintaining that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, and calling upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities,

Acknowledging that, in many countries, indigenous and local communities have a distinctive relationship with marine and coastal environments, including coral reefs and related ecosystems, and in some cases ownership thereof, in accordance with national legislation, and that such peoples have an important role to play in the protection, management and preservation of those reefs and related ecosystems,

Acknowledging also the leadership role in tropical marine ecosystems management provided by the International Coral Reef Initiative, a partnership of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and its twenty-fifth general meeting, held in Samoa from 8 to 12 November 2010 under the co-chairmanship of Samoa and France,

Welcoming regional initiatives, including the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, the Micronesia Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge, the Eastern Tropical Seascape Project, the West Indian Ocean Partnership, the West African Conservation Challenge and the Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs for the Americas Region,

Welcoming also the efforts of the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations system in the field of the protection of marine biodiversity and, in particular, coral reefs and related ecosystems,

1. *Urges* States, within their national jurisdictions and the competent international organizations, within their mandates, given the imperative for action, to take all practical steps at all levels to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including immediate and concerted global, regional and local action to respond to the challenges and address the adverse impacts of climate change, including through mitigation and adaptation, as well as of ocean acidification on coral reefs and related ecosystems;

2. *Also urges* States to formulate, adopt and implement integrated and comprehensive approaches for the management of coral reefs and related ecosystems under their jurisdiction, and encourages regional cooperation in accordance with international law regarding the protection and enhancement of the resilience of coral reefs and, in that respect, calls upon development partners to support such efforts in developing countries, including through the provision of financial resources, capacity-building, environmentally sound technologies and know-how on mutually agreed terms, as well as the exchange of relevant scientific,

technical, socio-economic and legal information, to enable developing countries to take all necessary action for the protection of their coral reefs and related ecosystems, as appropriate;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the importance of protecting coral reefs and related ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods and development, including an analysis of the economic, social and development benefits of protecting coral reefs, in the context of the themes and objectives of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to be considered during the sixty-sixth session and for the information of other forums;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into consideration existing reports in preparing that report, to identify potential actions consistent with international law needed to protect coral reefs and related ecosystems, including proposals for coordinated and coherent action across the United Nations system, taking into account the views of Member States; the agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, and relevant international organizations, including the International Coral Reef Initiative and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the outcomes and decisions of relevant multilateral environmental agreements.



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**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.28**

Protection of coral reefs for sustainable livelihoods and development

Corrigendum

Document A/C.2/65/L.49 is hereby withdrawn. For the text of the draft resolution,
see document A/C.2/65/L.28 Rev.1.



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Sixty-fifth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 22

Globalization and interdependence

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Mr. Jean Claudy Pierre (Haiti), on the basis of informal consultations on
draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.9**

Culture and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 46/158 of 19 December 1991, 51/179 of 16 December 1996, 52/197 of 18 December 1997, 53/184 of 15 December 1998, 55/192 of 20 December 2000 and 57/249 of 20 December 2002 on culture and development,

Recalling also the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity¹ and its Action Plan² by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 2 November 2001 and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,³ as well as other international conventions of that organization that acknowledge the important role of cultural diversity for social and economic development,

Recognizing that culture is an essential component of human development, represents a source of identity, innovation and creativity for the individual and the community and an important factor in the fight against poverty, providing for economic growth and ownership of development processes,

Acknowledging that culture is a source of enrichment and an important contributor to the sustainable development of local communities, peoples and nations, empowering them to play an active and unique role in development initiatives,

¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-first Session, Paris, 15 October-3 November 2001*, vol. 1 and corrigendum, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 25, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-third Session, Paris, 3-21 October 2005*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, chap. V, resolution 41.



Acknowledging also the diversity of the world, recognizing that all cultures and civilizations contribute to the enrichment of humankind and emphasizing the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the linkages between cultural and biological diversity and the positive contribution of local and indigenous traditional knowledge in addressing environmental challenges in a sustainable manner,

Noting with satisfaction that in its resolution 65/1 entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", the General Assembly emphasized the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in this respect encourages international cooperation in the cultural field, aimed at achieving development objectives,

1. *Emphasizes* the important contribution of culture for sustainable development and the achievement of national development objectives and internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Invites* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations:

(a) To raise public awareness of the importance of cultural diversity for sustainable development, promoting its positive value through education and media tools;

(b) To ensure a more visible and effective integration and mainstreaming of culture in development policies and strategies at all levels;

(c) To promote capacity-building, where appropriate, at all levels for the development of a dynamic cultural and creative sector, in particular by encouraging creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship, supporting the development of sustainable cultural institutions and cultural industries, providing technical and vocational training for culture professionals and increasing employment opportunities in the cultural and creative sector for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and development;

(d) To actively support the emergence of local markets for cultural goods and services and facilitate their effective and licit access to international markets, taking into account the expanding range of cultural consumption and, for States parties to it, the provisions of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;

(e) To preserve and maintain local and indigenous traditional knowledge and community practices of environmental management, which are valuable examples of culture as a vehicle for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, and to foster synergies between modern science and local and indigenous knowledge;

(f) To support national legal frameworks and policies for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage and cultural property,⁴ the fight against illicit

⁴ As defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

trafficking of cultural property and the return of cultural property,⁵ in accordance with national legislation and applicable international legal frameworks, including by promoting international cooperation to prevent the misappropriation of cultural heritage and products, recognizing the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, intergovernmental bodies, organizations of the United Nations system, relevant non-governmental organizations and all relevant stakeholders to enhance international cooperation in supporting the efforts of developing countries for the development and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist them in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering information and communications technologies and gaining access to new technologies on mutually agreed terms;

4. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing their national capacities to assess how best to optimize the contribution of culture to development, including through information sharing, exchange of best practices, data collection, research and study and the use of appropriate evaluation indicators, in accordance with their national priorities and taking into account relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in conjunction, as appropriate, with other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to continue to provide support and facilitate financing, as appropriate, upon request, to developing countries, in particular with regard to national capacity-building for the implementation of applicable international cultural conventions, taking into account the relevant General Assembly resolutions and the Millennium Development Goals;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that United Nations country teams further integrate and mainstream culture into their programming exercises, in particular United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, in consultation with relevant national authorities, when assisting countries in the pursuit of their development objectives;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant United Nations bodies and multilateral development institutions, to submit to the General Assembly, at its sixty-sixth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to include therein an assessment of the value and desirability of organizing a United Nations conference on culture and development, including its aim, level, format and timing, as well as budgetary implications.

⁵ In line with the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.



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**Sixty-fifth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 20 (d)

**Sustainable development: protection of global climate
for present and future generations of humankind**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee,
Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations
on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.33**

**Protection of global climate for present and future generations
of humankind**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/53 of 6 December 1988, 54/222 of 22 December 1999, 62/86 of 10 December 2007, 63/32 of 26 November 2008 and 64/73 of 7 December 2009 and other resolutions and decisions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of humankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹ including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² in which Heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change³ and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

² See resolution 55/2.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2303, No. 30822.

Recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁶

Recalling further the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,⁷

Recalling the outcome of the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 3 to 15 December 2007,⁸ and noting the outcomes of all previous sessions,

Reaffirming the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Mauritius Declaration¹⁰ and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹¹

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, face increased risks from the adverse effects of climate change, and stressing the need to address adaptation needs relating to such effects,

Recognizing that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,

Noting that, to date, there are one hundred and ninety-four parties to the Convention, including one hundred and ninety-three States and one regional economic integration organization,

Noting also that, currently, the Kyoto Protocol has attracted one hundred and ninety-three ratifications, accessions, acceptances or approvals, including by thirty-nine parties included in annex I to the Convention,

Noting further the amendment to annex B to the Kyoto Protocol,¹²

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

⁷ See resolution 65/1.

⁸ FCCC/CP/2007/6/Add.1 and 2 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2007/9/Add.1 and 2.

⁹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁰ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹² FCCC/KP/CMP/2006/10/Add.1, decision 10/CMP.2, annex.

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, through continuing support to the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Noting also the significance of the scientific findings of the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, providing an integrated scientific, technical and socio-economic perspective on relevant issues and contributing positively to the discussions under the Convention and the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change, including its impacts and risks,

Reaffirming that poverty eradication and sustainable development are global priorities,

Recognizing that deep cuts in global emissions will be required to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming its commitment to the ultimate objective of the Convention, namely, to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, and also reaffirming that such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner,

Reaffirming the financial obligations of developed country parties and other developed parties included in annex II under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol,

Acknowledging women as key actors in the efforts towards sustainable development, and recognizing that a gender perspective can contribute to efforts to address climate change,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,¹³

1. *Recognizes* the urgency of addressing, and the seriousness of, the challenge of climate change, and calls upon States to show strong political will in working cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹ through the urgent implementation of its provisions;

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,³ welcome the entry into force of the Protocol on 16 February 2005 and strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Takes note* of the outcome of the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, hosted by the Government of Denmark from 7 to 19 December 2009;¹⁴

¹³ A/65/294, sect. I.

¹⁴ FCCC/CP/2009/11 and Add.1 and FCCC/KP/CMP/2009/21 and Add.1.

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Mexico to host the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in Cancun from 29 November to 10 December 2010;

5. *Notes* the ongoing parallel work of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol, in accordance with their respective mandates, and that the respective parties to the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol call for the completion of this work;

6. *Encourages* Member States to approach the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Cancun with optimism and determination, with a view to achieving a substantive, balanced and ambitious outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol;

7. *Takes note with appreciation*, in this regard, of the offer of the Government of South Africa to host the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, to be held in 2011;

8. *Urges* parties to the Convention, and invites parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, to continue to make use of the information contained in the fourth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in their work;

9. *Recognizes* that climate change poses serious risks and challenges to all countries, particularly developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, including those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and calls upon States to take urgent global action to address climate change in accordance with the principles identified in the Convention, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and in this regard urges all countries to fully implement their commitments under the Convention, to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation in the framework of the Convention;

10. *Reaffirms* that efforts to address climate change in a manner that enhances the sustainable development and sustained economic growth of the developing countries and the eradication of poverty should be carried out by promoting the integration of the three components of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars, in an integrated, coordinated and balanced manner;

11. *Recognizes* the urgency of providing financial and technical resources, as well as capacity-building and access to and transfer of technology, to assist those developing countries adversely affected by climate change;

12. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the Framework Convention, the United

Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,¹⁵ and the Convention on Biological Diversity,¹⁶ and encourages close cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

13. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

14. *Invites* the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind".

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.



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Agenda item 20 (a)

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21,
the Programme for the Further Implementation of
Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit
on Sustainable Development**

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ms. Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.18

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹ Agenda 21,² the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,³ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁵ as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ Resolution S-19/2, annex.

⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.



Conference on Financing for Development,⁶ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus⁷ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁸

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁹ the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹⁰ the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States¹¹ and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,¹²

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹³

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,¹⁴

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on

⁶ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ Resolution 63/239, annex.

⁸ Resolution 65/1.

⁹ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹⁰ Resolution S-22/2, annex.

¹¹ *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

¹² Resolution 65/2.

¹³ See resolution 60/1.

¹⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)*, chap. I.

sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account their interlinkages as well as addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation.

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁵

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting of the Commission on sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Also taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Japan to host, in February 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable waste management, as well as the offers of the Government of Chile and the Government of Morocco which hosted, in November 2010, the Senior Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development of Lithium Resources in Latin America: Emerging Issues and Opportunities and the Interregional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa, respectively,

Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,¹⁶

Expressing deep concern at the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund insufficient to fund the participation of developing country delegates, as well as representative of major groups, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference itself,

¹⁵ See resolution 55/2.

¹⁶ Resolution 64/236.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its first session;¹⁷

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;¹⁸

3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;⁵

4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

5. *Calls for* the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

6. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

8. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;¹⁹

9. *Encourages* donor countries to support the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

10. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21,² including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and, in this regard, invites donor Governments and international financial institutions together with the international community to support the efforts of developing

¹⁷ A/CONF.216/PC/5.

¹⁸ A/65/298.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9 (E/2003/29)*, chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, para. 2 (j).

countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

11. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to promote corporate social responsibility and accountability as envisaged by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

14. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, to actively participate and to effectively contribute, within their mandates, in the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

16. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21³ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

17. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time for all envisaged activities in the policy session, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, at the nineteenth session of the Commission, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

18. *Reaffirms* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012;

19. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in chapter IV, "Organizational and procedural matters: report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012", and annex II of document A/CONF.216/PC/5;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and of the Conference and to ensure inter-agency cooperation, effective United Nations-system participation and coherence as well as the efficient use of resources, to address all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

21. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development to participate fully and effectively at all levels and to provide ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

22. *Encourages* Governments to actively involve and coordinate inputs from all national agencies responsible for economic development, social development and environmental protection in their national preparations for the Conference;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate, national country preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, upon request of national authorities;

24. *Calls on* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions to the Commission's trust fund and requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to use the limited resources in the trust fund in an efficient and effective way in order to enhance the active participation of representatives from developing countries in the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the Conference itself, and in this regard, encourages the Secretary-General, while using the resources of the trust fund, to prioritize the coverage of economy class air tickets, daily subsistence and terminal expenses;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.



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Agenda item 19

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Erik
Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations on draft
resolution A/C.2/65/L.7**

Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008, and 64/193 of 21 December 2009, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 and 2010/26 of 23 July 2010,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its Outcome,²

Recalling the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,³

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² Resolution 63/303, annex.

³ See resolution 65/1.



Recalling also the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009, and its outcome,⁴

Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 23 and 24 March 2010,⁵

Taking note also of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 18 and 19 March 2010,⁶

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,⁷

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals",⁸

Taking note also of the progress report of the Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,⁹

Taking note further of the informal event on innovative sources of development finance, organized by the Secretary-General on 3 June 2010,¹⁰

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹¹ in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Expresses deep concern* over the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of

⁴ Resolution 64/222, annex.

⁵ See A/64/PV.79.

⁶ A/65/81-E/2010/83.

⁷ A/65/293.

⁸ E/2010/11.

⁹ A/64/884.

¹⁰ A/65/339, annex.

¹¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizes that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery which is fragile and uneven, and acknowledges that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments;

4. *Recalls* the importance of the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development as spelled out in the Monterrey Consensus;¹²

5. *Reaffirms its determination* to advance and strengthen the global partnership for development as the centrepiece of cooperation, in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹² the Monterrey Consensus,¹³ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),¹³ the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus¹⁴ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals";³

6. *Recognizes* that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Recognizes also* that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the implementation of the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law;

9. *Recognizes* that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, emphasizes the need to pursue appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at national levels and in a manner consistent with national laws through which to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights and the environment, and reiterates the importance of ensuring that the benefits of growth reach all people by empowering individuals and communities;

10. *Emphasizes* that the financial and economic crisis has demonstrated the need for more effective government involvement so as to ensure an appropriate balance between the market and the public interest, and recognizes the need to better regulate financial markets;

¹² See resolution 55/2.

¹³ See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁴ Resolution 63/239, annex.

11. *Reiterates* the importance of investment in human capital, inter alia, in health and education, through inclusive social policies, in accordance with national strategies and priorities;

12. *Recalls* that the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels is a priority, and reaffirms the need to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations in order to reduce obstacles to effective resource mobilization and allocation and prevent the diversion of resources away from activities that are vital for development, also recalls that this requires strong institutions at all levels, including, in particular, effective legal and judicial systems and enhanced transparency, recognizes the efforts and achievements of developing countries in this regard, takes note of the increased commitment of States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁵ and in this regard urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention;

13. *Recalls* the resolve of Member States to enhance and strengthen domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space, including, where appropriate, through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, broadening the tax base and effectively combating tax evasion and capital flight, and reiterates that while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support national efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing measures to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels, enhancing disclosure practices and promoting transparency in financial information, and in this regard notes that strengthening national and multinational efforts to address this issue is crucial, including support to developing countries and technical assistance to enhance their capacities;

15. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services; and calls upon developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights; and stresses the importance of enhancing efforts to mobilize investment from all sources in human resources and physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure;

16. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth and the critical role that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

17. *Emphasizes* the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing

¹⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, and that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

18. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, reiterates that official development assistance can play a catalytic role in assisting developing countries in removing constraints on sustained, inclusive and equitable growth by, inter alia, enhancing social, institutional and physical infrastructure, promoting foreign direct investment, trade and technological innovations, improving health and education, fostering gender equality, preserving the environment and eradicating poverty, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

19. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach a level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

20. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations funds, programmes and regional commissions, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, have an important role to play in advancing development and in protecting development gains, in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and reaffirms its determination to continue to take steps for a strong, well coordinated, coherent, effective and efficient United Nations system in support of the Millennium Development Goals;

21. *Considers* that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis, and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, while recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, calls for scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate;

22. *Recognizes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation;

23. *Emphasizes* the great importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development, and also emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibilities for preventing unsustainable debt situations;

24. *Emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management for efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

25. *Stresses* that the economic and financial crisis has highlighted the need for reform as well as added new impetus to ongoing international discussions on the reform of the international financial system and architecture, including on issues related to mandate, scope, governance, responsiveness and development orientation, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages continued open, inclusive and transparent dialogue;

26. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges derived from the financial and economic crisis, in order to ensure a full return to growth with quality jobs, to reform and strengthen financial systems, and to create strong, sustainable and balanced global growth;

27. *Calls for* increased efforts at all levels to enhance policy coherence for development, and affirms that achievement of the Millennium Development Goals requires mutually supportive and integrated policies for sustainable development;

28. *Recognizes* that recent special drawing rights allocations helped to increase global liquidity in response to the global financial and economic crisis;

29. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, takes note of recent important decisions on reform of the Bretton Woods institutions' governance structures, quota and voting rights, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reaffirms the need to further continue the reform of the governance of these institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

30. *Recalls* the provisions of its resolution 64/193, and of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/30 and 2010/26 relevant to the financing for development follow-up process and in this regard:

(a) Takes note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process;

(b) Acknowledges that the modalities of the process should be reviewed, as appropriate, within a time frame to be determined by the General Assembly;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in August 2012 providing elements for an assessment of the existing modalities of the financing for development follow-up process and, on this basis, exploring detailed options on possible arrangements to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, following his report⁷ and his note entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development",¹⁶ taking into account the views and proposals of Member States and all relevant stakeholders, and the need to ensure the coherence of United Nations processes in the field of financing for development;

¹⁶ E/2009/48.

31. *Recalls* the decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013, as appropriate;
32. *Decides* to hold its fifth High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 at United Nations Headquarters, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fourth Dialogue, to be submitted before the end of its sixty-fifth session;
33. *Invites* the regional commissions to provide inputs and actively participate in the fifth High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development to be held in 2011, and in this context calls upon the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks and other relevant entities, to hold regional consultations, as appropriate, as part of their inputs to the High-Level Dialogue;
34. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up;
35. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under that item, an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.



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Agenda item 19

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Mr. Erik
Lundberg (Finland), on the basis of informal consultations on draft
resolution A/C.2/65/L.7**

Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 58/230 of 23 December 2003, 59/225 of 22 December 2004, 60/188 of 22 December 2005, 61/191 of 20 December 2006, 62/187 of 19 December 2007, 63/239 of 24 December 2008, and 64/193 of 21 December 2009, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003, 2004/64 of 16 September 2004, 2006/45 of 28 July 2006, 2007/30 of 27 July 2007, 2008/14 of 24 July 2008, 2009/30 of 31 July 2009 and 2010/26 of 23 July 2010,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Recalling further the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its Outcome,²

Recalling the 2010 High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome,³

* Reissued for technical reasons on 26 November 2010.

¹ See resolution 60/1.

² Resolution 63/303, annex.



Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the fourth High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 23 and 24 March 2010,⁴

Taking note also of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in New York on 18 and 19 March 2010,⁵

Taking note further of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,⁶

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General entitled "Building on Monterrey and Doha: towards achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals",⁷

Taking note also of the progress report of the Ad hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,⁸

Taking note further of the informal event on innovative sources of development finance, organized by the Secretary-General on 3 June 2010,⁹

1. *Reaffirms* the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁰ in its entirety, its integrity and its holistic approach, recalling the resolve to take concrete action to implement the Monterrey Consensus and address the challenges of financing for development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

2. *Reaffirms* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizes that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty;

3. *Expresses deep concern* over the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, recognizes that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery which is fragile

⁴ See resolution 65/1.

⁵ See A/64/PV.79.

⁶ A/65/81-E/2010/83.

⁷ A/65/293.

⁸ E/2010/11.

⁹ A/64/884.

¹⁰ A/65/339, annex.

¹¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

and uneven, and acknowledges that an effective response to the impacts of the crisis requires timely implementation of all development commitments, including existing aid commitments:

4. *Recalls* the importance of the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development as spelled out in the Monterrey Consensus;¹⁰

5. *Reaffirms its determination* to advance and strengthen the global partnership for development as the centrepiece of cooperation, in the years ahead, as reaffirmed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹¹ the Monterrey Consensus,¹⁰ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),¹² the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus¹³ and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals";¹

6. *Recognizes* that mobilizing financial resources for development and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for development, including in support of the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Recognizes also* that the mobilization of domestic and international resources and an enabling domestic and international environment are key drivers for development;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of the implementation of the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law;

9. *Recognizes* that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially responsible private sector is a valuable instrument for generating economic growth and reducing poverty, emphasizes the need to pursue appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at national levels and in a manner consistent with national laws through which to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, and to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights and the environment, and reiterates the importance of ensuring that the benefits of growth reach all people by empowering individuals and communities;

10. *Emphasizes* that the financial and economic crisis has demonstrated the need for more effective government involvement so as to ensure an appropriate balance between the market and the public interest, and recognizes the need to better regulate financial markets;

¹⁰ See resolution 55/2.

¹¹ See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.H.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. 1, resolution 2, annex.

¹³ Resolution 63/239, annex.

11. *Reiterates* the importance of investment in human capital, inter alia, in health and education, through inclusive social policies, in accordance with national strategies and priorities;

12. *Recalls* that the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels is a priority, and reaffirms the need to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all of its manifestations in order to reduce obstacles to effective resource mobilization and allocation and prevent the diversion of resources away from activities that are vital for development, also recalls that this requires strong institutions at all levels, including, in particular, effective legal and judicial systems and enhanced transparency, recognizes the efforts and achievements of developing countries in this regard, takes note of the increased commitment of States that have already ratified or acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹⁴ and in this regard urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention;

13. *Also recalls* the resolve of Member States to enhance and strengthen domestic resource mobilization and fiscal space, including, where appropriate, through modernized tax systems, more efficient tax collection, broadening the tax base and effectively combating tax evasion and capital flight, and reiterates that while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support national efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance of implementing measures to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels, enhancing disclosure practices and promoting transparency in financial information, and in this regard notes that strengthening national and multinational efforts to address this issue is crucial, including support to developing countries and technical assistance to enhance their capacities;

15. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services; and calls upon developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights; and stresses the importance of enhancing efforts to mobilize investment from all sources in human resources and physical, environmental, institutional and social infrastructure;

16. *Reaffirms* that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth and the critical role that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development;

17. *Emphasizes* the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their World Trade Organization commitments and obligations, and that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

18. *Stresses* the essential role that official development assistance plays in complementing, leveraging and sustaining financing for development in developing countries and in facilitating the achievement of development objectives, including the internationally agreed development goals, in particular the Millennium Development Goals, reiterates that official development assistance can play a catalytic role in assisting developing countries in removing constraints on sustained, inclusive and equitable growth by, inter alia, enhancing social, institutional and physical infrastructure, promoting foreign direct investment, trade and technological innovations, improving health and education, fostering gender equality, preserving the environment and eradicating poverty, and welcomes steps to improve the effectiveness and quality of aid based on the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability;

19. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015 and to reach a level of at least 0.5 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance by 2010, as well as a target of 0.15 per cent to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

20. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations funds, programmes and regional commissions, and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, have an important role to play in advancing development and in protecting development gains, in accordance with national strategies and priorities, including progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and reaffirms its determination to continue to take steps for a strong, well coordinated, coherent, effective and efficient United Nations system in support of the Millennium Development Goals;

21. *Considers* that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis, and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, while recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, calls for scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate;

22. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, stresses that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and calls for the effective implementation of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level

United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation,¹⁵ held in Nairobi from 1 to 3 December 2009;

23. *Emphasizes* the great importance of a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries, since debt financing and relief can be an important source of capital for economic growth and development, and also emphasizes that creditors and debtors must share responsibilities for preventing unsustainable debt situations;

24. *Also emphasizes* that debt sustainability is essential for underpinning growth, and underlining the importance of debt sustainability and effective debt management for efforts to achieve national development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

25. *Stresses* that the economic and financial crisis has highlighted the need for reform as well as added new impetus to ongoing international discussions on the reform of the international financial system and architecture, including on issues related to mandate, scope, governance, responsiveness and development orientation, as appropriate, and in this regard encourages continued open, inclusive and transparent dialogue;

26. *Notes* the important efforts undertaken nationally, regionally and internationally to respond to the challenges derived from the financial and economic crisis, in order to ensure a full return to growth with quality jobs, to reform and strengthen financial systems, and to create strong, sustainable and balanced global growth;

27. *Calls for* increased efforts at all levels to enhance policy coherence for development, and affirms that achievement of the Millennium Development Goals requires mutually supportive and integrated policies for sustainable development;

28. *Recognizes* that recent special drawing rights allocations helped to increase global liquidity in response to the global financial and economic crisis;

29. *Reaffirms* the need to continue to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, takes note of recent important decisions on reform of the Bretton Woods institutions' governance structures, quota and voting rights, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reaffirms the need to further continue the reform of the governance of these institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

30. *Recalls* the provisions of its resolution 64/193, and of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/30 and 2010/26 relevant to the financing for development follow-up process and in this regard:

(a) Takes note with appreciation of the efforts already undertaken to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process;

(b) Acknowledges that the modalities of the process should be reviewed, as appropriate, within a time frame to be determined by the General Assembly;

(c) Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in August 2012 providing elements for an assessment of the existing modalities of the financing for

¹⁵ Resolution 64/222, annex.

development follow-up process and, on this basis, exploring detailed options on possible arrangements to strengthen the financing for development follow-up process, following his report¹⁶ and his note entitled "Coherence, coordination and cooperation in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development",¹⁶ taking into account the views and proposals of Member States and all relevant stakeholders, and the need to ensure the coherence of United Nations processes in the field of financing for development;

31. *Also recalls* the decision to consider the need to hold a follow-up financing for development conference by 2013, as appropriate;

32. *Decides* to hold its fifth High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development on 7 and 8 December 2011 at United Nations Headquarters, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of that event, based on the organizational modalities of the fourth Dialogue, to be submitted before the end of its sixty-fifth session;

33. *Invites* the regional commissions to provide inputs and actively participate in the fifth High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development to be held in 2011, and in this context calls upon the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks and other relevant entities, to hold regional consultations, as appropriate, as part of their inputs to the High-Level Dialogue;

34. *Reiterates* its appeal to Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing generously to the Financing for Development Trust Fund, which would facilitate the implementation of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up;

35. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference", and requests the Secretary-General to submit, under that item, an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, and of the present resolution, which is to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

¹⁶ E/2009/48.